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The Hongkong Telegraph

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November 15, 1918. Temperature 6 a.m. 63 3 p.m. 69
Humidity 78 62

November 15, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 65 3 p.m. 74
Humidity 40 35

WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR.
Barometer 30.14

8099 日二十月十

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1918.

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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

DEVELOPMENTS IN GERMANY.

Protection of Empress and Crown Princess.

ARMY COMMANDS ACKNOWLEDGE NEW REGIME.

Copenhagen, November 13.
A message from Berlin says the Soviet at Potsdam is protecting the new Palace, where the Empress, the Crown Princess and other Princesses and their children are in absolute security.

A Newspaper's Title.

Copenhagen, November 13.
According to a Berlin message, the *Lokal Anzeiger* announces that it retains its name, having obtained the Government's protection against the Spartacus or Bolshevik group, which seized the premises and altered the title to the *Red Flag*.

The New Regime.

Copenhagen, November 13.
A message from Berlin says the Soviet has abolished Martial Law and the Censorship, proclaimed a political amnesty and fixed a maximum eight-hour working day beginning on January 1.

Trial of War-Makers Urged.

Amsterdam, November 13.
The Independent Socialists in the Government are demanding the State trial of those responsible for prolonging the war, including Admiral von Tirpitz, Admiral von Hoelzendorf and Herr Knapp, President of the Fatherland Party.

The Soviet and the Troops.

Amsterdam, November 13.
The Berlin Soviet announces that the Eastern and Western Army High Commands have placed themselves at the disposal of the Soviet.

A Soldiers' Council has been formed at Antwerp. Neutrals arriving state that the Brussels Garrison has mutinied and some officers been killed.

German Training Ship Torpedoed.

Amsterdam, November 13.
The *Weser Zeitung* says the training ship *Schlesien*, which with 200 cadets and 130 marines fled from Kiel during the naval revolt, making for the Danish harbour of Marstel, was pursued by Revolutionary warships and torpedoed.

The Abdication of Emperor Karl.

Copenhagen, November 13.
A Vienna official message says the Emperor has abdicated. Warnings Against German Bluff.

Paris, November 13.

There are many warnings in the French Press against the German bluff of conversion, which is too sudden. Whether the transformation is genuine or not, if the Germans do not carry out the terms of the Armistice the Allies will enforce them. There is the same universal feeling about the Kaiser's ignominious bolt.

French Demand Regarding the Kaiser.

Paris, November 13.
French opinion is entirely against liberty being given the Kaiser to spend the rest of his criminal life quietly abroad. He must be tried before a Tribunal of the Entente.

THE INFLUENZA OUTBREAK.

Heavy Death-Roll in England and Wales.

London, November 13.
It is officially announced that the death from influenza in the great towns of England and Wales last week were 7,500, of which 3,968 occurred in London.

How the Troops Suffered.

London, November 13.
In the House of Commons, Mr. Macpherson stated that in October, 25,000 British soldiers in France were admitted to hospital suffering from influenza, of whom 420 died. There were 2,700 admitted to hospital with pneumonia, of whom over a thousand died.

RUMANIA DECLARES WAR ON GERMANY.

Why the Step is Necessary.

Paris, November 13.
The *Frankfurter Zeitung* announces that Rumania has declared war on Germany. This is apparently a measure to secure the disarmament of General von Mackensen's Army of occupation.

Evacuation of Transylvania Demanded.

Lyons, November 13.
According to the *Neue Wiener Tagblatt*, Rumania has presented an ultimatum to Hungary demanding the immediate evacuation of Transylvania.—*French Wireless*.

THE LOSS OF THE "AUDACIOUS".

News Officially Disclosed After Four Years.

London, November 13.
The Admiralty announces that the British warship *Audacious* sank after striking a mine off the North Irish Coast on October 27, 1914.

The news was not leaked previously owing to the request of the Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Fleet.

SEA TRAVEL RESTRICTIONS.

London, November 13.

In the House of the Commons during question-time, Dr. Macnamara stated that the Government were considering the whole question of restriction of travelling by sea.

BEFORE THE ARMISTICE.

London, November 13.

A French Eastern communique states:—Before the armistice, Anglo-French troops forced the passage of the Danube and entered Wallachia, meeting a junction with the Rumanian Army.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

LATEST ARMISTICE NEWS.

How the Grand Fleet Celebrated the Victory.

GERMAN COMPLAINTS AGAINST THE TERMS.

London, November 13.
A marvellous night scene was witnessed off the Scottish Coast when the Grand Fleet celebrated the Armistice. A thirty-mile line of warships of every description was simultaneously illuminated and myriads of sirens blew off, creating an awesome sound. A hundred searchlights played fantastically and fireworks and star shells were lighted. The celebrations, after lasting for hours, ceased as suddenly as they began.

Appeal to French Soldiers.

Paris, November 13.
General Petain, in an Army Order, extols the courage and tenacity of the French troops in the war and exhorts them when they enter Germany as liberators to refrain from excesses which resentment at the German outrages in France might justify.

To Consider Peace Terms.

London, November 13.
Reuter learns that the Imperial War Cabinet is shortly resuming its sittings in order to deliberate on the terms of peace. Moreover, there will be important conferences and discussions in London between the Imperial and Dominion statesmen. Canada will be represented by Sir Robert Borden and six others, New Zealand by the Hon. Mr. Massey and Sir Joseph Ward, and Australia by Mr. Hughes and Mr. Cock. The Prime Minister of Newfoundland will also be present.

A German Request.

Paris, November 13.
The German High Command has requested the French Government to exhort the population of Alsace Lorraine to cease hostility towards the retreating German troops.

Gloomy German Comment.

London, November 13.
The German Press, in their comment on the Armistice terms, take a most gloomy view of the situation. The *Tages Zeitung* says the condition are terrible. *Forward* says the Government has no alternative but to accept. The *Tages Rundschau* says the terms are monstrous. The *Berlin Tageblatt* states that the terms are unprecedentedly inhumane. The paper is quite reconciled to the surrender of fortresses and ships but is embittered at the handing over of railway material, on the ground of urgent internal needs.

Alsace-Lorraine National Council.

Amsterdam, November 13.
The Second Chamber of the Alsace Lorraine Diet has constituted itself a National Council.

A German Complot.

Paris, November 13.
On signing the Armistice, the German Plenipotentiaries protested at the shortness of the period allowed for evacuation, stating that want of transport might render the execution of the conditions impossible; furthermore, that the carrying out of the Convention must throw the German people into anarchy and famine.

German Socialists' Protest.

Copenhagen, November 13.
A Berlin message says the Socialist Deputies have telegraphed to the Swedish Socialist, M. Branding, protesting at the hunger war involved by the continuance of the blockade and requesting him to communicate the protest to the Internationale.

Their Majesties in the East End.

London, November 13.
Their Majesties toured the East End and were delectably cheered by huge crowds, including thousands of children.

Marshal Hindenburg's Proclamation.

Copenhagen, November 13.
A Berlin message says Marshal Hindenburg has issued a Proclamation saying:—"Owing to the enemy's growing numbers, the breaking down of our Allies, and economic difficulties, the Government has resolved to accept the hard terms of the Armistice, but, upright and firm, we leave a fight in which for over four years we resisted a world of enemies."

Paris Delirious.

Paris, November 13.
Paris on Tuesday was delirious. There were unending processions and such turmoil and hurly burly had never been seen. The cafes were open till eleven o'clock.

No Referendum Needed.

Paris, November 13.
The Allied High Command has received a wireless message from the German High Command stating that the French population in Alsace-Lorraine is assuming a hostile attitude towards the German troops on the march and asking the French Government to send a message urging the Alsace-Lorraine people to remain calm. The French Press states that the best evidence that a Referendum is not necessary is to be found in the feelings of Alsace Lorraine.

French Regrets for Austrian Emperor.

Paris, November 13.
There is some regret in the French Press at the fate of the Emperor of Austria in abandoning power in German Austria, after having no part in starting the war but made ill-conducted efforts towards peace. The Entente ought not to allow German Austria to join the German Republic, but if it joins it must take a share, with Germany, in the war expenses and indemnities imposed by the Allies.

THROUGH THE DARDANELLES.

Allied Fleet Arrives Off Constantinople.

London, November 13.
The Admiralty announces that the Allied Fleet passed through the Dardanelles on the 12th inst. in fine weather. Anglo-Indian troops occupying the forts paraded as the ships passed. The Fleet arrived off Constantinople at eight o'clock this morning.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

DUTCH SOCIALISTS' PLANS.

"Revolution Without Anarchy."

PROPOSED CREATION OF A SUPREME SOVIET.

London, November 13.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, the Socialist leader, M. Troelstra, in a speech, said the watchword of Dutch Socialists was "Revolution without Anarchy." He condemned the Russian Bolshevik excesses and said the Socialists of Holland would act calmly but drastically. A Socialist Congress would meet on Saturday and Sunday to constitute a Revolutionary Authority and decide the question of the formation of Soviets throughout the country and a Supreme Soviet. If they resolved thereon, then that Soviet would immediately assume supreme authority in Holland.

The Premier's Appeal to the People.

The Hague, November 13.
In the Second Chamber, the Premier appealed to the people to remain calm and self-controlled. The Government was endeavouring to relieve distress. The bread ration would be increased, while ships had already received permission to go to the East Indies for fats and other produce. He warned the people that disturbances would result in dislocation and famine.

BRITISH POLITICS.

Mr. Lloyd George on Coming Reforms.

London, November 13.
Mr. Lloyd George, speaking at a Liberal meeting, said victory must be utilised as the impetus for reform. A great housing programme was necessary, the hours of labour must be reduced, a minimum wage be introduced and production increased through land reform. He foreshadowed large developments in transport and said there was a value in the prevailing revolutionary spirit if it was wisely directed. It must be combated by national unity, co-operation and sacrifice. He feared neither a Revolution nor Bolshevism, but reaction and dissension. Mere party considerations were unseemly. He wanted a united Government representing all parties. He said as regards Free Trade, that he did not propose to go so far as the Paris resolutions. The third of President Wilson's fourteen points prevented any idea of a post-war economic war. Irish Home Rule was essential, but there must be no coercion of North East Ulster. He concluded that the watchword of the Government was "Progress." He must have the support of Liberals.

A meeting of the Unionist Party passed a vote of confidence in Mr. Bonar Law after the latter announced that he proposed to recommend the continuation of the present Coalition.

BRITISH WORKERS.

More Wages to be Granted.

London, November 13.
The Committee of Production, owing to the increased cost of living, has awarded a further advance of five shillings per week to men of eighteen years and upwards, and half-a-crown to boys and apprentices in the engineering, shipbuilding, aircraft and chemical industries and to other munition workers.

To Foster Comradeship.

London, November 13.
The War Office announces that a Conference of representatives of the Admiralty, the War Office, the Air Ministry, the Australian, New Zealand, Canadian, South African, Indian and Imperial Expeditionary Forces, has appointed a Committee, with Sir Ian Hamilton as Chairman, to report on the best method of fostering a spirit of comradeship and mutual help among all serving in the Royal Navy, the Army and the Royal Air Force, and also a Committee with Admiral Sir John Jellicoe as Chairman, to consider the promotion of comradeship throughout the Empire among all serving in the present war.

The latter Committee consists of two members of the Imperial Forces and five members representing India, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa.

THE UNREST IN SWITZERLAND.

Reforms Promised by the Government.

London, November 13.
Reuters correspondent at Berne says that in the Federal Chamber the President discussed the demands of the leaders of the disruptive movement whose headquarters are at Olten. He reiterated the Federal Council's intention to immediately institute reforms.

The Government has expelled across the frontier the Bolshevik Mission which the Olten leaders wanted officially recognised.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM.

AN UNFORTUNATE SCHOONER.

The "Stasia" Afire at Shanghai.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Shanghai, November 15.
A serious fire broke out on the schooner *Stasia* at the International Dock. There was a big explosion in the oil-fuel tank, which contained 8,000 gallons. It was necessary to submerge the vessel. [The *Stasia* is one of the first standard ships of this type built in U.S.A. She is a 5-masted auxiliary wooden schooner with a twin set of screw engines. The vessel has had ill-luck since she commenced her maiden voyage, having taken three months to reach Shanghai from Kobe due to heavy weather and delays in her machinery.]

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

BIG PROFITS.

London, November 13.
Messrs. J. P. Coats and not company's profit for the year is \$3,171,795.

EX-GERMAN SHOT BY WIFE.

Wireless Apparatus and Miss "X."

Clemence Wohlgenuth, the French wife of a naturalised German, was sentenced to six months in the second division at the Old Bailey recently for unlawfully wounding her husband. The husband, who was a doctor of science at University College, offered a strong defence of his wife, declaring that he had absolute proof that she did not intend to kill him, and the Judge ruled that there was insufficient evidence on the original charge of intending to murder.

The husband, giving evidence, said he left his wife because she had accused him of attempting to poison her. When he returned in June she asked him to stay. He refused, and then heard a shot and fell.

Questions About Wireless.

Replying to Mr. Mair, defending Wohlgenuth said when he was taken to hospital something which might have been used for wireless were in his possession. He had a coil, but no installation. He had them for research work. The coil had a "Giz" spark. He had used it before his wife's grandchildren. He had also bought a coherent detector because he thought it might be useful.

Mr. Justice Darling:—The thing that strikes me is this: Suppose he was engaged in wireless telegraphy, being a German, you ought not to shoot him without a trial.

Wohlgenuth said his house gave a good view over London. He admitted that his wife had reproached him with regard to a Miss X, but denied guilty relations with this lady. He denied also that he had praised German successes, or that his wife had told him she bought the pistol in case she should fall into German hands. He had not said that the sinking of the *Lusitania* was justified, and had not attempted to construct any instrument for wireless telegraphy at Muswell Hill.

Before leaving the box Wohlgenuth made a remarkable appeal for his wife. "I have a firm conviction," he said, "that my wife had no intention of hurting me. The whole thing was an accident. When I was hurt I fell down and lay in the corner. If she had intended to kill me she could have shot again, but she did not do so. I gave a shriek of agony, and she called me by my pet name. She spoke to me as we had not spoken for years and years. It was a cry of love—a name that had not crossed her lips for seven years. She came close behind me and fired downwards, intending to frighten me."

The Judge's Rebuke.

Mr. Justice Darling, summing up, said he did not see what the war had to do with the case at all.


Why was the wireless question dragged out? "I did think, but it seemed that I was wrong," said the Judge. "that a jury would say: 'All the better, or 'Serve him right.'"

The jury returned a verdict of guilty of unlawful wounding, and as stated, sentence of six months imprisonment in the second division was passed, the Judge remarking that he did not see the slightest reason to suppose that Wohlgenuth was in any way hostile to this country.

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MEE CHEUNG.
PHOTOGRAPHER

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GENERAL NEWS.

Important Spy Arrested by Paris
Police.

An Austrian, for whom the
police had been looking for some
time, on charges of espionage,
was arrested recently, in a Paris
music-hall. He was actually
attired in the uniform of a French
officer in a Zouave regiment, and
was wearing numerous deco-
rations on his tunic. Besides being
actively engaged in spying
himself, this man is believed to
have recruited other spies for
Germany, and his capture is
consequently considered im-
portant.

Death of Mr. Eugene Stratton.

The death is announced of Mr.
Eugene Stratton, the famous
"coon," impersonator and singer.
He died at Christchurch, near
Bournemouth. Mr. Stratton's
name off the stage was Eugene
Augustus Rahlman and he was
born of Alsatian parents in
Buffalo, New York State, 57 years
ago. He came to London in 1880
and after a time joined the
famous Moore and Burgess
minstrels, becoming one of the
most popular members of the
company. He was very successful
in negro dances, which he had
acquired, as a boy, among the
old dancers of his native home.

64 Years with Vickers.

At the age of 80, Mr. Albert
Vickers, chairman of Vickers,
Limited, has placed in the hands
of the Board his resignation,
which has been reluctantly
accepted. Mr. Albert Vickers
was connected with the company
for 64 years. He is the third son
of the late Edward Vickers, a
partner in the firm of Naylor,
Vickers and Co., which, in 1887,
was taken over by Vickers, Sons
and Co., Limited. Since then
the concern has become one of
the most important iron and steel
firms in the world. Mr. Douglas
Vickers has been appointed
chairman.

The [Prussian] Stowaway.

Efforts of the police to obtain
any precise information about
the mysterious Prussian, Karl
Wilhelm Friedrich Ginnap, have
proved unavailing, and at Mary-
lebone recently he was sentenced
to six months' hard labour and
recommended for deportation.
The man's story was that he left
New York about a month ago as
a stowaway and landed at London
Docks without being detected.
He is a tall, well-spoken man of
58 and he told the police that he
had lived in America for 15
years, posing as a Swede, but left
because Germans were badly
treated there and he could not
get work.

Major General Tallock.

Major-General Sir A. B. Tallock,
K.C.B., C.M.G., who has just been
appointed Colonel of the Welsh
Regiment, served for over twenty
years in that distinguished regi-
ment. He took part in the
Crimean War, 1855-56; was acting
engineer with the gun-boat
expedition to Hwang Shen, and
was at the actions of Sinbo, and
Tungku, the capture of Tientsin
and the surrender of Peking
during the China War of 1859-60
(medal with two clasps), and he
was Military Staff Officer to
Admiral Sir Beauchamp Seymour
at the Bombardment of Alexan-
dria, and subsequently went
through the campaign which
followed (several times mentioned
in despatches, O.B. 3rd Class,
Merj-die).

King's Relic the Old 70th Foot.

General Sir G. H. Graves,
Colonel-in-Chief of the East
Surrey Regiment, has received
the following communication
from the Deputy Archivist to the
King at Windsor Castle:—"I have
the honour, by command of the
King, to forward to you in actual
possession of the facings and lace
of the old 70th Foot, which was
submitted for the approval of King
George III. in 1768. This sample,
together with others, was recent-
ly discovered among the probings
of King George III. and his
Majesty trusts that this relic of
old times may be thought worthy
of preservation among the trea-
sured goods of your Regiment.
The sample has been sent to the
Depot, East Surrey Regiment, at
Kingston, where it will be kept
until the return of the old 70th
(now the 2nd East Surrey) from
active service."

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HOTEL LISTS.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 7.)
BRITAIN'S WAR BILL.

London, Nov. 12.
In the House of Commons Mr. Bonar Law, moving a vote of credit of £700,000,000, said he expected the expenditure to be less but if this was the end of the war some expenses of demobilisation must be paid out of this vote. He also pointed out that greater expenditure might be necessary to bring food supplies to Europe. For 212 days up to 19th November the daily expenditure on the war had been £2,588,000. At October nineteen loans to the Allies amounted to £1,455,000,000 and loans to the Dominions to £212,000,000. Altogether £368,000,000 had been lent to Russia, £425,000,000 to France, £345,000,000 to Italy and £137,000,000 to smaller States. Britain's debts abroad did not exceed one thousand millions and this we could easily bear. Our future depended on the extent to which labour and capital could work together harmoniously.

He declared that the Empire's part was greater than had ever been played by any country in the world. (Loud cheers). "Look at the Dominions and India. Look at the part the Indian troops had played in the overthrow of Turkey and what the Dominions have done. They were not fighting for the mother country; they were fighting for the Empire which was as much theirs as ours. They were far away but they sent their troops and what troops they are!" (Cheers). Mr. Bonar Law in conclusion emphasised the greatness of the war efforts of the mother country. He declared that her financial achievement had been no small one. The Navy had played a decisive part. The blockade had sapped the whole foundation of German life. The spirit of the people of Britain in the darkest hours had been indomitable. No army had done as much as ours during the last two years. We had won victory at a great price. (Loud cheers).

PRISONERS IN GERMANY.

London, Nov. 12.
A wireless German official message says: The Provisional Government's executive committee has decided that prisoners of war shall remain at their places of employment and be obliged to work as heretofore and receive the same wages as free German workmen.

Later.
The German wireless instructions cabled earlier as regards war prisoners presumably constitute temporary measures pending repatriation.

SUPPORT FOR MR. LLOYD GEORGE.

London, Nov. 12.
At a meeting of two hundred leading Coalition Liberals, members of the House of Commons, Mr. Lloyd George gave an outline of the policy of reconstruction and attitude towards the League of Nations, the Fiscal question and Home Rule. The meeting unanimously pledged its support of Mr. Lloyd George and the Coalition Government during the period of reconstruction. The Premier received a remarkable ovation.

FREEDOM OF THE PRESS.

London, Nov. 12.
In the House of Commons, Sir Herbert Samuel suggested that all restrictions on the freedom of the press should now be removed.

Mr. Bonar Law replied that the Government were closely considering the matter.

THE BROKEN SOLDIER.

Giving Disabled Men the Best Chance.

The perils of the uncontrolled flooding of industry with discharged soldiers were emphasised by Mr. St. George Heath at the Conference of Local War Pensions Committees, which was continued at Birmingham under the presidency of Mr. Neville Chamberlain. Mr. Heath's main point was that a particular industry may be overstocked with labour, with the result of depressing the standard of wages unless means are taken to adjust the inflow of State-trained ex-soldiers.

He compared the effect on Labour to the dire results which would fall upon the middle classes if the State started a system of confiscating invested wealth. Already 400,000 men had been discharged with pensions. That number would very greatly increase.

The Ideal Training.
Mr. Heath suggested that friction would be avoided if war pensions committees would defer completion of training schemes till the advisory committee could be set up and consulted.

How far specialisation should be admitted into industrial courses and whether the ideal should not rather be to give the learner an all-round capability in a trade and the various processes commonly practised was another point raised. Committees had on the whole set their faces against specialisation, said Mr. Heath. Specialisation looked all the man's skill up in one very small section of an industry, and if there was any fluctuation of demand he had much less chance than the all-round man. They would wish the disabled man to be so qualified that in the event of shortage of work he would be the last man an employer would want to get rid of instead of the first.

Colonel Danneberg dealt with the subject of industrial training before discharge, and gave the results of work at Bury St.

Edmunds. He wanted the training to be made a counterpart of the ordinary workshop system, that there should be a standardisation of limbs and senses, a minute syllabus of instruction, and a careful matching of the man and his new vocation.

To Hall Mark Service Men.
The gallant Colonel startled the conference with his notions of hall marking service men sent into industry. He wanted a searching examination, and for those who survived it a certificate by the instructor in immediate charge, countersigned by the Mayor or the head of the local administration.

Speaking with emotion, the Colonel paid a touching tribute to the indomitable courage of our soldiers in the field, and claimed that nothing could be too good for them when they came home.

Why is it that so comparatively few men back from the war are availing themselves of the offers of vocational training? The reason was stated by Mr. Carter, of Walsall, and enforced by Mr. Smith, of Wolverhampton, the latter of whom spoke as a silver badge man. The training allowance is 27s. 6d. plus 5s. bonus; meanwhile the man has to forego his pension. When that dawned upon him his reply to the proposition, according to Mr. Carter, is "Nah poa." The Ministry of Munitions scale for men re-entering civil life is much more generous—in fact, a man on munitions can soon be getting his £4 to £6 a week.

The impolicy of withdrawing the pension, and the evil effects of the suspicion prevalent among ex-service men that any improvement in their worldly position would imperil the pension altogether, were strongly stressed. The effect of one charge brought forward by Mr. Smith was that pensioners were often intimidated by employers into acquiescing in unjust conditions. When threatened with having their case reported to the local committee, they feared the loss of their pension and submitted.

FROM THE LOWER DECK.

More Admiralty Concessions.

The Admiralty has decided to increase the number of promotions of commissioned warrant officers and warrant officers to commissioned rank. The number to be promoted will in future be 8 per cent. of officers of all classes in each branch. This is double that allowed before the war.

The rank of Commander will be opened to the extent of 1 per cent. of the total officers of each branch to gunners, boatswains, signal boatwains, engineers, and shipwrights.

Warrant officers of all branches will receive promotion to commissioned warrant rank after ten years' seniority as warrant officer, provided they are recommended by their commanding officers, have a good record, and have served for five years at sea as warrant officer. Commissioned warrant rank may be granted at the discretion of the Admiralty for war or other distinguished service.

Examination Tests.

Commissioned warrant officers will be allowed to pass an examination for lieutenant (or equivalent rank), and will then be eligible for promotion by selection in conjunction with seniority, provided they have three years' sea service as commissioned warrant officer.

Lieutenants (or officers of equivalent rank) promoted from commissioned warrant officer will be promoted to Lieutenant Commander (or equivalent rank) after eight years' seniority in the junior rank, without examination, on similar conditions. These regulations do not refer to the older officers promoted for long and zealous service.

It is the intention that promotion to commissioned rank up to a total of 4 per cent. should be reserved for the older officers, as at present, for long and zealous service, and such officers will not be required to pass an examination, though they must be passed medically fit. These officers will not be eligible for the rank of Commander. The remaining 4 per cent. of promotions will as a general rule be confined to younger officers, who will be required to pass an examination.

Changes in Uniform.

Changes are also made in the uniform. The buttons and black braid on the cuffs of commissioned warrant officers and warrant officers (R.N. and R.N.R.), including Coastguard officers, are abolished. Warrant officers will wear a stripe of 1/2 in. gold lace, and warrant officers, R.N.R., will wear two intersecting lines of 1/2 in. gold lace.

Commissioned warrant officers' and warrant officers' uniform generally will be brought into line with that of other officers, especially as regards the full dress coat. A distinguishing colour ring of dark green will be worn by officers of the Electrical Branch, and the colour ring of the Wardmaster Branch is altered from scarlet to maroon.

This change is the result of the first report of the committee which has been examining problems affecting the warrant officers and artisan ratings. The committee has a number of other recommendations before it.

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued by Mr. F. O. Jenkin, C.B.E., state:—

"Heather Day", 1918.
Seven Inspectors and seventy-five Sergeants and Constables, will be required for extra duties on Friday and Saturday, November 29th and 30th. Warning Orders have been notified.

All ranks of the Police Reserve Force when in uniform may wear the emblem which will be sold in connection with the "Heather Day" celebrations.

Mounted Police.
Until further orders, Inspector's Patrols will take the place of the ordinary patrols.

Winter Uniform.
All ranks who have been passed for fresh issues of uniform and/or caps must forthwith attend at Moordin's shop for measurement of

ADVANCE AUSTRALIA!

Battle Story.

The Australian who had arrived from France by the last convoy smiled a twisted smile under the load of bandages that wreathed his head.

"Yee," he said. "It was some fighting!"

"We boys have rather got used lately to going over and scooping up the Hun without overmuch trouble after the first heat of the attack had worn off. As soon as they saw us coming they were mighty quick about putting up their hands. It wasn't quite the same this time. We came up against a real lot of hard fighting. The Germans were mostly young men and good specimens, and they fought like tigers—although I think most of their courage was the courage of despair. They had put hundreds of strong points in our way—small triangular trenches with anything from one to six machine guns in them—and sometimes we had to bayonet them right on their guns. That isn't our usual experience."

"There was at least one case, though, where a nice little crowd were collared pretty cheaply. It was in one of their biggest strong points. We'd turned the Trench Mortar battery into it, and after a few Stokes shells had battered it considerably the T.M.B. commander and a corporal went over on their own and took eighty prisoners who looked very sorry for themselves."

"The tanks did really wonderful work. It was sheer delight to see them lurching across the broken ground, and going steadily on in spite of the really terrific fire that was concentrated on them. Fitz not only went for them all out with his artillery, but turned every available machine gun onto them as well. But he didn't do as much damage as he thought he was going to. They simply kept on rolling out strong points like a lawn roller squashes a slug in its way, or throwing them lastly on one side just like you would kick a piece of orange-peel off the pavement into the gutter. They worked tremendous havoc."

"There was one Tank section commander who deserved something big. He was out of his tank and directing the advance when he saw that something was going wrong with one of the other tanks. To do his job better, he simply climbed on top of it, got it in its right course again, and directed the advance from a position which, in view of barrage that was being put on them, was, to say the least of it, uncomfortable. He ought to have been killed a dozen times over but he wasn't even wounded."

"Our Lewis gunners did some pretty clever stunts. One Number One carried on firing after his left hand had been blown off. We mopped their own strong points as we supported them and taught them the truth of the bayonet-fighting instructor's maxim—'Don't waste your breath running after the Hun. The bullet goes faster than you can!'"

"During this advance we were given a pretty hefty demonstration of how hard up Germany is for all a sort of cloth material. We came to one of their hospitals which they had left all standing. When we looked round we were surprised to find that practically everything was made of paper—paper sheets, towels, bandages, ties, aprons; even paper string! We found that they buried their dead in paper shirts, so as not to waste an ounce of material. We knew they had been using paper sand-bags for some time, but we didn't think it had gone so far as that. Hospital proved it to have gone. The paper was very tough, and would stretch quite a lot before it would tear. It was the sort of crinkly stuff that we use for making lampshades and Christmas decorations."

"One thing we noticed was that Jerry doesn't seem to be using his bomb as much as he used to. He's beginning to realize, perhaps, that they're getting short of supplies. The German bomb was never much good. It hardly ever killed a man. Compared with our Mills it's a boy's bath at Haverham brook. We did come over him

CANTON NEWS.

Our Canton correspondent writes as follows:—

The German Gunboat.
On the receipt of the news of the German armistice, the Government ordered that a statement of all the equipment seized from the gunboat Tsin-tao should be made out and sent to the British Consul.

Japanese Detained.
Four Japanese have been detained at Wuchow and sent to Canton to be handed over to the Japanese Consul, being accused of smuggling explosives.

The Civil Governor.
In regard to the question of the post of Civil Governor, a resolution has been passed at a Constitutional meeting that three names should be chosen and the President requested to select one from among them for the post.

German Clearing Out.
On the publication of the notice from the British Consulate the Germans in Shamen have commenced to remove their personal effects from the Shamen.

Public Holiday.
The 15th inst. will be observed as a public holiday in celebration of the German armistice. None of the papers will publish on the 15th inst.

Vagrancy.
Before Mr. J. B. Wood this morning, Jonathan Baker appeared on the charge of vagrancy. Inspector O'Sullivan stated that defendant gave himself up at the station as a destitute at the instigation of the Harbour Master. In Court, defendant stated that he was formerly a ship's officer but was paid off in Hongkong, where he was stranded. He was in quest of another berth on board ship. Mr. J. B. Wood committed him to the House of Detention.

Armed Robberies.
Chan Tak, accountant in a money changer's shop at 403, Shanghai Street, Yau-mat, reports to the Police that at 9.30 p.m. on the 14th inst. five men, armed with revolvers entered his shop, and, after confining his folks to the kitchen, where one of the plunderers kept guard, decamped with booty to the extent of \$160. Another armed robbery is reported to have taken place at Chinese She Tau Kok at 11 a.m. on the 12th inst. by a gang of thirty robbers, who attacked the Tak Hing Distillery and stole \$279 in money and clothing and made good their escape after taking away the master's son probably with a view to ransom.

of bombing in mopping up those strong-points of his, and he didn't appreciate our attentions very much. He is almost as scared of the Mills as he is of Trench Mortars or of his own artillery.

"The moral of our fellows is a sapient even to ourselves. After even all this time, they seem actually to enjoy a fight. We've been battle-mates at one time or another with troops belonging to most regiments in the British Army, and they are always merry fighters, laughing and singing when they're in the thick of it; and ready for anything that comes along. It was just the same as ever in this advance—the Germans fighting gallantly, and our chaps playing it as it should be played, as the greatest game on earth. There were some Welsh chaps on our left who collared a big patch of Hunns after the fight had been going on for hours. The prisoners were looking absolutely fed up and far from home, but the Welsh men, in spite of all they'd gone through, had plenty of spirit left for a joke. They were chaffing those Hunns like a party of school-boys, and promising them motor cars and a house in the country. A German couldn't do that at the beginning of the fight, much less after hours of long scrapping; but nothing can take the heart out of our fellows. I saw a Boche sergeant-major who said he had been decorated for something he'd done at Verdun after his Iron Cross to a Welsh corporal and he wouldn't take it from him."

"How many Germans would have been in similar circumstances? We thought it was a very fine and chivalrous act!"

"My word! I'm doing nicely now. I hope to be back in time for the first Rhine exercise!"

HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

Administrative Orders by Major H. A. Morgan, Administrative Commandant, state:—

Strength.
No. 996 Pte. A. K. McKenna was enrolled on 11.11.18, and posted to "A" Coy. No. 1 Platoon. No. 826 Pte. Q. B. M. Young, "A" Coy., is permitted to resign, on leaving the Colony, to date from day of departure.

Promotion.
No. 234 Lance Corporal F. A. Perry, "A" Company, to be Corporal, dated 8.11.18.

Appointments.
No. 774 Sergeant D. K. Blair, "D" Company, is appointed Acting Company Sergeant Major, dated 8.11.18. No. 353 Pte. F. A. Wells, "A" Company, is appointed Lance Corporal, dated 8.11.18.

Leave.
Captain O. Champkin, is granted 3 months' leave from 27.11.18. Gr. G. N. da Rosa, Artillery Coy., is granted 3 months' extension of leave, from 10.11.18.

Transfers.
No. 666 Pte. A. R. Kinross is transferred from "B" Company to "D" Company, dated 9.11.18. No. 554 Pte. J. H. Seth is transferred from "B" Company to the Engineer Coy., dated 11.11.18. No. 803 Pte. C. A. Ribeiro is transferred from the Signalling Section to the Engineer Company, dated 14.11.18.

Examination for Promotion.
The examination for promotion is postponed until after Camp.

Dress.
Cops will be worn instead of helmets on and after 16th instant, from which date bells will be worn in walking out dress and Officers will wear Sam Browne belts on all occasions except when white collars and black ties are worn.

Artillery Orders.
Orders for Artillery Company by Capt. J. H. W. Armstrong, V.D., state:—

Parades at Belchers Battery.—Monday, 18th Nov.—5.15 p.m. Left Half Coy. Full drill.

Tuesday, 19th Nov.—7.30 a.m. Right Half Coy. New Layers' Class only.

Friday, 22nd Nov.—7.30 a.m. Right Half Coy. Full drill. 5.15 p.m. Left Half Coy. New D.R.F. & Layers' Classes only.

Engineer Orders.
Orders for Engineer Company by Captain W. Russell state:—

15th to 22nd Nov. 1918.—D.E.L. duties.—Parades as per rosters posted at Headquarters. Engine Drivers at 5.15 p.m. Electricians at 5.30 p.m.

Officers next for duty.—Belchers, 2nd. Lieut. Marley, Lieut. Capt. James, Stonecutters, 2nd Lieut. Blackburn.

Instruction for higher ratings and N.C.O.s & men of the Infantry Battalion attached for duty.—Class 1, at Belchers, at 6.30 p.m. on Mondays and Thursdays for all who have not passed the "Proficient" rate (1/1) examination. Class 2, at Belchers at 6.30 p.m. on Tuesdays and Fridays for all N.C.O.s and men of higher ratings under Q.M.S. Overland and Staff Sergeant Parsons, R.E. and Staff Sergeant Day, H.K.B.O. Class 3, at Lyceum at 6.30 p.m. on Tuesdays and Fridays, under Q.M.S. White, and Staff Sergeant Barclay, R.E.

Engineers pay and travelling expenses for October will be paid at Headquarters on the following dates—Monday, 18th November and Tuesday, 19th November between 11 a.m. and noon.

Detail of duties at Lyceum from 17th to 30th Nov. 1918 inclusive is posted at Headquarters for information of all concerned.

Infantry Orders.
Orders for Infantry Battalion by Major H. A. Morgan state:—

Annual Musketry Course.—All N.C.O.s and men who wish to fire in the early morning will attend at 6.45 a.m. so fire the following:—

Monday, 18th inst.—Part 2, Practices 5, 6, 7 and 12.

Tuesday, 19th inst.—Part 2, Practices 5, 9, 10 and 11.

Wednesday, 20th inst.—Part 3, Practices 15, 14 and 19.

Thursday, 21st inst.—Part 3, Practices 15, 16, 17 and 18.

Drum Drill order with pouches.

Drum Drill order with pouches.

Drum Drill order with pouches.

Drum Drill order with pouches.

LADY MAY'S ROSE FUND.

The Latest Subscription List.

Already acknowledged \$9,667.16
D. W. ... 6.66

Baffle for silver tea service and cake basket presented by members of the Jewish Recreation Club ... 451.87

Total ... \$10,125.03

KIMONOS FORBIDDEN.

Japanese Order in Hawaii.

Honolulu, September 23.—Mr. R. Moroi, Consul-General of Japan, has forbidden his countrymen in Honolulu to wear kimono on the streets. To enforce his order he has had the Sheriff swear in Mr. Nishigaya, an attaché of the consulate, as a deputy, and it will be the latter's duty to arrest Japanese men who appear on the streets in kimono on charge of wearing improper clothing. Those who still cling to the kimono after the first warning will be denied all consular privileges, such as permission to bring relatives or "picture brides" here from Japan, according to Moroi. Japanese women will be allowed to continue wearing kimono in public, as their mode of dress is not held to be offensive.

Moroi explained his order as being part of a campaign he is waging to induce his people in Honolulu to adopt American styles.

"I believe that when one is in Rome one should do as the Romans do," said Moroi. "Men who have clung to the native dress of Japan are apt to be careless in their manner of wearing it. The kimono as worn by Japanese men reminds Europeans and Americans of a nightgown."

Extradition Case.
The hearing for the extradition and surrender of Kong Chai Ian to the Macao Authorities on the grounds of being a fugitive was continued this afternoon, before Mr. J. B. Wood, Mr. G. H. Wakeman (Crown Solicitor) appeared for the Crown and Mr. P. W. Guldberg appeared for the defendant. Mr. Guldberg contended that the extradition proceedings were bad and his client was entitled to his discharge. Mr. Wakeman then addressed His Worship, and the case is proceeding.

"B" COMPANY.
Monday, 18th November.—4 p.m. No. 5 Platoon Nos. 1 and 2 Sections, at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course, Part 3, Practices 13, 14 and 19. Dress, Drill order with pouches.

Wednesday, 20th instant.—4 p.m. No. 6 Platoon Nos. 3 and 4 Sections, at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course, Part 3, Practices 13, 14 and 19. Dress, Drill order with pouches.

Thursday, 21st Nov.—4.30 p.m. No. 7 Platoon (except N.C.O.s and men who wish to fire at Quarry Bay) at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course, Part 2, Practices 5, 6, 7 and 12. Dress, Drill order with pouches.

Friday, 22nd Nov.—4.15 p.m. No. 8 Platoon at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course, Part 2, Practices 5, 6, 7 and 12. Dress, Drill order with pouches.

SIGNALLING SECTION.
Tuesday, 19th Nov.—4.30 p.m. At King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course, Part 3, Practices 13, 14 and 19. Dress, Drill order with pouches.

Cadet Orders.
Orders for Cadet Company by 2nd Lieut. J. E. W. Baird state:—

Monday, 18th Nov.—5.15 p.m. Nos. 1 and 2 Sections at Headquarters. Band practice at Headquarters.

Wednesday, 20th Nov.—5.15 p.m. Nos. 3 and 4 Sections at Yau-mat Football Ground. Band practice at Headquarters.

Sunday, 24th Nov.—10.30 a.m. Obon Parade. Nos. 1 and 2 Sections fall in at Star Ferry, Hongkong side, 10.15 a.m. Nos. 3 and 4 Sections fall in at Star Ferry, Kowloon side, 10.30 a.m.

Noting.
Hongkong Rifle League.—There will be a practice for places in the H.K. R.L. team on Sunday, 17th inst. at 1.15 p.m. at King's Park.

GENERAL NEWS.

Funeral of Sir George Reid.
At the funeral of Sir George Reid, the following were the pall bearers:—Prime Minister of the Commonwealth, Minister for the Royal Australian Navy, Secretary for the Colonies, High Commissioner of Australia, Agent-General for New South Wales, Lord Blyth, and Mr. W. Hayes Fisher, M.P. A large and representative congregation attended the memorial service at St. Columba's Church of Scotland, Port Street, in the afternoon. The interment took place at Putney Vale Cemetery.

German African "Empire."
A publication, written by Emil Zimmermann, dealing with a German scheme to create a vast Central African Empire, formed the subject of an application to the Controller of Patents recently. The applicants, Messrs. Longmans, Green and Co., the publishers, asked for a license to issue an English translation. The book sets forth the scheme of establishing a great empire in Central Africa, so that the north and south would be cut off. It showed very clearly what was the true policy of Germany. The granting of the license was recommended.

Highways to Relieve Rains.
Plans for the shoudering by the highways of a large share of the nation's war transport burden during the coming winter were to be formulated at a series of conferences begun at Washington recently by the eleven regional directors of the Highways Transport Committee of the Council of National Defence, with Rod D. Chapin, chairman of the committee, and heads of the Railroad and Food Administrations, the Shipping Board, and the War Industries Board, and other Governmental agencies. The regional chairmen represent territory having approximately 2,500,000 miles of highways.

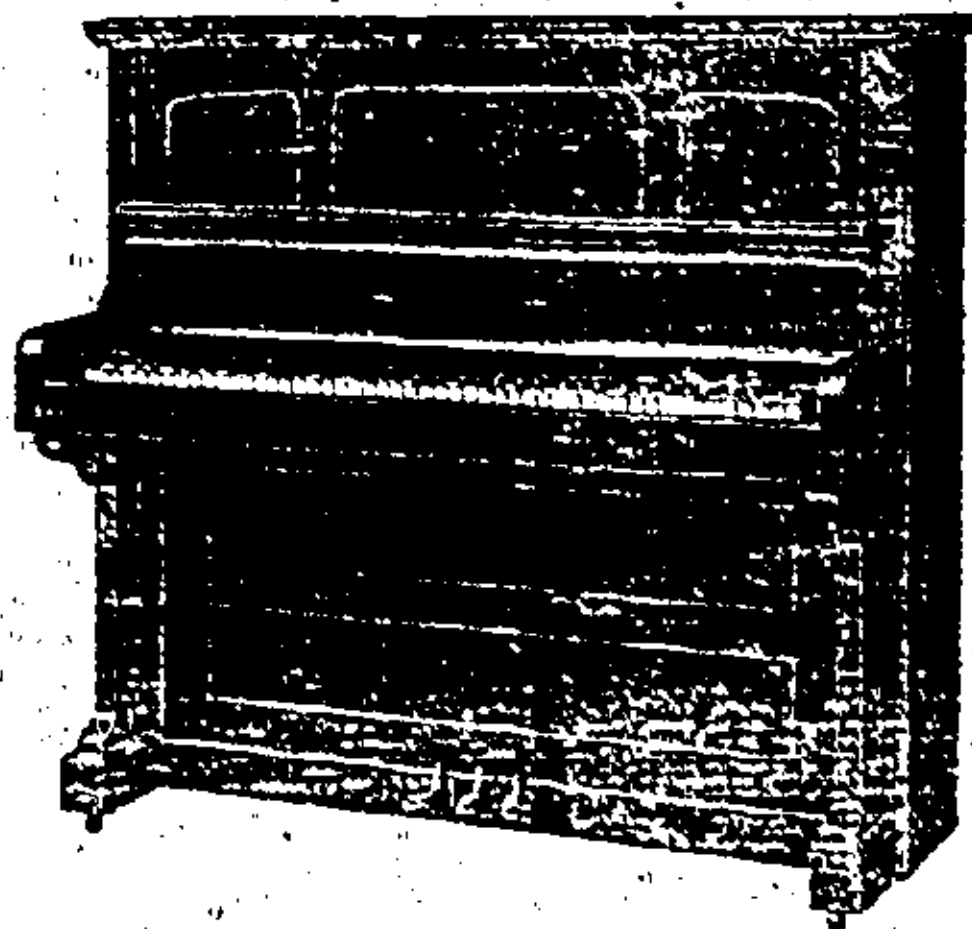
Returning to Shanghai.
The friends of Mrs. Trevallyn Jones will learn with interest, says the *Shanghai Mercury*, that her youngest son, Raymond, is on his way back to Shanghai, being invalided from the Army, after four years' service, two years of it being in France, where he was gassed, wounded twice and suffered from frost-bitten feet. His elder brother, Captain Llewellyn Jones, M.C., is still a prisoner of war in Heidelberg, but writes cheerfully to his mother. In his last letter, dated August 1, he expresses the hope of being sent to Holland shortly, and then to England.

A Shanghai Effort.
November 11 was the date set for the starting of a week's drive for \$100,000 in Shanghai, the money to be divided among organizations working with American troops. The funds will be divided between the Y.M.O.A., Knights of Columbus, Salvation Army, Y.M.O.A., Y.W.O.A., National Catholic War Council, Jewish Welfare Board, War Camp Community Service and American Library Association. The committee for the local campaign will include prominent men of all creeds. In return for the Shanghai contribution, the Shanghai Y.M.O.A. has asked the Central Committee in New York for \$100,000 with which to build a Navy Y.M.O.A. Memorial Service for Capt. Cromie.

A memorial service for Capt. Cromie, who was killed while defending the British Embassy in Petrograd, was conducted at St. Martin-in-the-Fields recently by the rector, the Rev. H. R. L. Sheppard, and Bishop Bury. The chief mourners were Mrs. Cromie, Mrs. Leonard, and Miss Leonard. The congregation included Sir Eric Geddes, who was accompanied by his naval secretary (Admiral Everatt), Admiral Sir Reginald Hall, and Lady Hall; Lady Wemyss, (Capt. Merritt representing Sir Roslyn Wemyss), M. Nabokoff (Russian Charge d'Affaires), and many other officers. The service was prefaced by the "Marche Heroique" (Saint-Saens) played by the organist, and the hymns sung were "Through the night of doubt and sorrow" and "Praise to the Holiest in the height." The National Anthem was also rendered.

NOTICES.

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Hongkong, 26th October, 1918.

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'Our Day' at Ningpo.

The members of the British part of the Ningpo community, have once again celebrated "Our Day" by a successful effort to raise funds for the Red Cross Society. The committee of the local branch of the Patriotic League arranged for a grand fete held at the British Consulate, through the kindness of the resident Consul, Mr. E. S. Pratt. The attractions comprised a large stall of useful and fancy articles, in the charge of Mrs. Pratt; a beautiful collection of plants and flowers in the charge of Mr. Bookless; a cake and sweet stall in the hands of Mrs. Robins and Miss Hughes, and various entertainments provided by other friends. The fete was attended by practically all members of the foreign community in the port, and also by the Chinese officials and many of the gentry. The total proceeds are expected to reach about \$100. The Ningpo foreign community is small in number, but since the commencement of the war it has laboured with great heartiness and enthusiasm to support the various patriotic funds.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MES-
SAGERIES MARITIMES.

MR. J. TOURET has this day taken charge of the above Company's Hongkong Agency.

F. RADAMELLE,

Agent, Hongkong, 12th November, 1918.

AH-MEN,

HING CHEONG & CO.

TAILORS,

DRAPERS AND OUTFITTERS.

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ONE CENT PER WORD FOR EACH INSERTION.

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A SHOP in Nathan Road, KOWLOON.

Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD., Alexandra Buildings.

TO BE LET—HOUSES on Shameen, CANTON.

A HOUSE in Wongneichong Road.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED.—A commercial graduated student can do TYPEWRITING, shorthand, and bookkeeping; wishing position. Apply Box 1447 c/o Hongkong Telegraph.

LOST.

DOG LOST.—A Liver and White POINTER DOG, with no notch on the collar, since the 5th inst. Finder will be rewarded and if not returned will be prosecuted. Apply Box No. 1446 c/o Hongkong Telegraph.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Galesend, 109, The Peak, SIX ROOMS; grass tennis court. Immediate possession. Apply C. H. Gale, Public Works Department.

NOTICES.

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PADLOCKS, CABINET LOCKS
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SCIENTIST OF HONGKONG

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by

BLISS KNAPP, C. S. B.

at the THEATRE ROYAL.

TUESDAY, November 19th, 1918

AT 5.30 P.M.

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A. SIRE,

Acting Manager.

Hongkong, 19th October, 1918.

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All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

The rates of Subscription to the "Hongkong Telegraph" will be as follows:—Daily issue—\$36 per annum. Weekly issue—\$13 per annum.

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Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

(Payable in Advance.)

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamshing, Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.

By Order, "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1918.

UNDER THE YOKE.

We consider that no one fully realised the utter humiliation of Germany until they had read the armistice terms which she has been forced to accept. We were of course certain that the terms would be terribly sweeping, but surely the nation who must accept them is absolutely lost. We could hardly have believed it possible that a people could have been so fearfully humiliated, so lost to all sense of national pride and personal self-esteem, and it must be remembered that these conditions are only the preliminaries: what must be the real terms on which peace will be granted to them? The spectacle of any other country in the world except Germany being so brought to the dust would indeed be pitiful, but we can find in our hearts not one feeling of sympathy for the beast of Europe. For over four years Germany has brought death and misery and devastation to the world and she is only receiving her just dues—no, not just, for if she were being punished according to her crimes, she would be for ever swept off the face of Europe. What a climax to all her hopes of conquest and world power: a change from a once great and proud Empire!

"Der Tag" has come, but it is a day of defeat and fearful reckoning, and never again can Germany raise her head among the proud nations of the world, for the yoke of the Allies is indeed a heavy one. If we look at the terms of the armistice in detail, we will find that there is left no loophole of escape. Nothing could be more terse, more explicit or more embracing. Germany's usual aptitude for word-play and splitting hairs could not avail her, all she could do was to accept and say nothing. In the west the directions are clear. The enemy must evacuate Belgium, France, Alsace-Lorraine and Luxembourg within fourteen days, and the Allies will keep pace with their retreating armies, occupying the country as they leave it. To make sure that German treachery can have no scope, the enemy has to surrender 5,000 guns, 30,000 machine-guns, 2,000 aeroplanes and so on. But that is not all. All the Rhineland has also to be evacuated and the main towns, roads, railways, and lines of communication to be occupied by the Allies, who are even confiscating a large part of their vehicles of transport. A clause that will give great satisfaction is No. 10 which demands the immediate repatriation of all Allied prisoners of war.

As regards the Eastern frontiers of Germany and East Africa, the terms are practically the same, and can be summed up in three words—get out quickly. Nor have Belgium's rights been forgotten, for Germany is ordered to return at once all the great spoil which she has stolen. We consider that the naval conditions are the most drastic and far reaching, for they do away once and for all with Germany's hopes of becoming the great naval power in the world. All the submarines and a large part of her surface fleet have to be surrendered to the Allies, all minefields have to be indicated, and the freedom of the seas is once more assured. The whole spirit of the Note is best seen if we count the number of times that the word "all" occurs. Nothing is omitted or forgotten, and the drawing up of the terms in itself is a masterpiece, for there is no mincing of words, no promises on the part of the Allies, no talk of meeting half way. The armistice terms are the words of a conqueror to the vanquished. Everything is demanded and nothing given in exchange.

The Camp Question.

At the present moment, when the business houses of the Colony are being run with greatly depleted staffs, there is a very strong feeling prevalent that the idea of holding of the annual camp of instruction for members of the Defence Corps, should be abandoned. That is an attitude with which we are in full agreement, and we only trust that representations will be made which will result in business interests being given first consideration. A year ago, the war was in full swing, and though most firms were working with a reduced personnel, it was generally felt that no sacrifice could be too great and that no precaution should be overlooked in view of possibilities which lay ahead. The holding of the camp in those circumstances was a duty which was cheerfully discharged. Today, however, the situation is altogether different. In the first place, the Armistice is in operation and we have been told that it is impossible for Germany to resume hostilities, even if she ever desires to. There is, therefore, no such necessity as there was a year ago for a continuation of rigorous military training. We realise, of course, that the time has not yet come for the disbanding of all military forces, but in the interests of the commerce of the Colony it is essential that we should at any rate revert to normal conditions of life as far and as soon as possible.

No Urgency.

More than that, with the present shortage of men, it would be impossible to permit of full attendance at the camp, the value of which would therefore be considerably reduced. Then there is the question of cost, which would probably run into at least twenty or thirty thousand dollars—money which could be put to far better purpose in these times. Neither on grounds of utility nor expense can the camp be justified at the present time. Another point that has to be remembered is that during the war the members of the Defence Corps have been through courses of training which have made them more efficient than ever before, and there is thus every reason for feeling that the men are quite fitted for any emergency which may arise in the near future. The victory won by the Allies is complete and thorough. Militarism has been crushed, and no-one wants to see it revived. There is at any rate no immediate prospect of more fighting; the tendencies are all in the other direction. On these and the other grounds quoted no urgency exists calling for wide-spread interruption of civil life. The ordinary training appears fully adequate for present needs.

Unity Needed.

Good Britons the world over will read with satisfaction that there is every probability of the Coalition form of Government being maintained at Home during the period of reconstruction. A meeting of Liberals pledging its support to Mr. Lloyd George and a gathering of Unionists expressing its confidence in Mr. Bonar Law have indicated their approval of the continuation of the Coalition, and we think it will be generally conceded that that is a sensible resolve. Everyone knows that there are great and pressing problems to be faced in the immediate future, and if political ranks can be closed up and the party spirit eliminated as it has been during the war, it will be no much easier to cope with the tremendous issues. If, on the other hand, the nation is to revert to petty political squabbling, we may well fear for what the eventual result may be. There is very widespread uneasiness in Europe to-day, and the situation only requires to be exploited by the extremists to throw the whole Continent into even worse chaos than has ever been known before. With Mr. Lloyd George, we have confidence in the sanity of the British people at this moment. But the future will only be made bright and the necessary reforms carried through by all parties uniting in the task which lies ahead.

DAY BY DAY.

ALL REASON AND NATURAL SEARCH OUGHT TO FOLLOW FAITH NOT TO GO BEFORE NOR OPPOSE IT.

To-morrow's Anniversary.
To-morrow is the anniversary of the opening of the Suez Canal (1869).

The Dollar.

The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3s. 2 1/2d.

The Health Return.

During yesterday there were notified one fatal case each of plague and enteric, both victims being Chinese.

Football.

The Hongkong League match between Hongkong Football Club and Royal Navy will take place on the Club ground instead of Navy ground as previously stated.

Traffic Offences.

Thirty-four rickshaw, pullers and chair-bearers were summoned to the Police Court this morning before Mr. J. B. Wood with various breaches of the Traffic Regulations. Inspector Garrod prosecuted and His Worship imposed fines ranging from \$2 to \$4.

Thanksgiving Service.

His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government will attend the Service at Union Church on Sunday morning at 11 o'clock. The Service will be one of Thanksgiving for Victory and the sure prospect of Peace. The public are invited.

Japanese Congratulations.

The following telegram has been received by a British concern in this Colony from one of the largest Japanese companies in Tokyo:—"Warmest congratulations on your conclusion of the armistice, towards which unceasing British efforts so gloriously contributed."

A Good Cause.

The collections at St. Andrew's, Kowloon, on Sunday next, Nov. 17 will be on behalf of the Missions to Seamen; the money received will be used to start an Endowment Fund for the local branch of the Mission to Seamen which has no Endowment Fund and no Reserve Funds. The service at 11 a.m. (Morning Prayer, Holy Communion and Sermon) will be taken by the Rev. W. T. Featherstone, and the evening service at 8 p.m. by Major Walmesley.

Cutting and Wounding.

A Chinese was charged at the Police Court this morning, before Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, with cutting and wounding another Chinese. Inspector B. MacDonald prosecuted and Mr. E. J. Grist appeared for the defence. The facts of the case, as told by Inspector MacDonald, were that at about 8 p.m. the complainant was walking along Queen's Road near Belcher's Street, at Kennedy Town, when the defendant came up to him. The complainant did not know the defendant. There was a row between the complainant and the defendant and he wanted his revenge. His Worship remanded the case till next week.

A Tall Story.

A rather queer defence was made by Leung Wing at the Police Court this morning, before Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, when charged with the theft of a piece of rope from the launch Jeannette of the P. and O. S.N. Co. Inspector O'Sullivan prosecuted. Defendant said that a man fell into the Harbour, so he took the rope to throw it to the man and he was accused of stealing it. In reply to his Worship, defendant said he was riding a ricksha at the time and that he threw the rope from the ricksha a distance of a few feet. Inspector O'Sullivan said that about 8 a.m. this morning the defendant was seen pulling the rope from the launch. The people on the launch saw this and when defendant had pulled up the rope one of the launch folk came out and defendant ran away. The folk chased him and eventually he was arrested. Defendant, when charged at the Station this morning, denied the theft of the rope, but did not say that he took the rope for the purpose of life-saving. The two folk of the launch in giving evidence corroborated Inspector O'Sullivan's statements. His Worship sentenced defendant to two months' hard labour.

ROBBIE'S LETTERS: XI.

To His Nephew in France
(Maybe in Germany).

Hongkong, Nov. 14, 1918.
Dear Allick,

..... Old man Holleroller in very likely busy at the moment having an agreement with his printer as to the best way to have the fore-front of his name, that was, deleted, and plain "Herr" put in instead, without going to the expense of a new card plate. He's got to economise these days, for, let me tell you, it's no likely that his clothes will bring much at auction, for if all accounts are true, there'll be a fair slump in uniforms where he is for some time to come. Man, it's my firm belief that to a man of his temperament a hard felt hat and a tweed suit and elastic-sided boots would be worse on his nerves than a short term lease on St. Helena. No, that would be too gentle an exit for one that served a Royal apprenticeship at sabre-rattling. What I say is, let him have one more good rattle—as he takes the nine foot drop. Man, it would be fine to read:—

The prisoner after eating heartily of a breakfast of ham and eggs and two cups of coffee was visited in the condemned cell by his spiritual adviser and afterwards by a few friends, prominent among whom were Lord Holden and Ramsey MacDonald. As a sign from the Sheriff, the Chief Warder threw open the door of his cell and announcing him by name called him forth. Despite his hitherto calmness of demeanour, however, the aged prisoner had to be supported during the short passage to the scaffold.

"Unless I read something like that some day I'll have serious thoughts of turning an atheist. It will be a far, far better death than ever he deserves—the trouble hound. That's been his chief vocation in life, anyhow, when you come to think of it. There are trouble-hunters and trouble keepers-up and there are also many number of folks in this world that would go a mile out of their road to look for a scrap and wouldn't be happy till they found it. But it's the trouble-starter I never liked, the one that throws in the switch and remains an interested spectator while the rest are mashing each other's heads off and not knowing why. Whether the foregoing will ever come off remains to be seen, but it's a God's blessing that there's more than the British to see justice done...."

If Pa Wilhelm had taken a trip to Great Yarmouth, for instance, instead of Dutch Limburg (it sounds like a cheese, but it's more than he deserves, anyhow) I know what would happen despite all the solemn pronouncements that have been uttered. He would be fined £20 for breach of the peace and to find security for another £100, in case he breaks out within the next six months, and a castle to live in, w' free coal and gas thrown in, and a cart o' coals and a ham at Christmas time. But, thank the Lord, the French have a long memory and a very literal conception of what an "eye for eye and a tooth for a tooth" means.

Aye, but I'm not telling you about the fine time we had when the news reached here. I met Macpherson just outside the Club making for the car w' a bundle under his arm. "What's that you've got in the parcel?" says I, after I had got him persuaded to come along to the hotel, just to christen the auspicious occasion. "Oh, just a wee flag to celebrate a bit," said he. For a while I held my tongue, but going along the road I came to the conclusion that it was a sheer waste of money on his part, for anyone coming within fifteen yards o' Mac's breath would have got an unsolicited testimonial as to the strength of his patriotism without anything more occult, so to speak. But mind ye, I'm no doubting but what Macpherson's done his bit. If everybody gets his due Mac should at this minute have at least four blue ovals on his coat sleeve....

As I was saying, everybody got right merry at the news. I did sorry now to admit that I did quite a by ordinary lot of crating myself, which in a whisky and smoke laden atmosphere was no the best thing in the world for my throat, and infamously knocking about. Looking back, I must

CORRESPONDENCE.

The opinions expressed by correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph."

THANKSGIVING.

(To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph.")

Sir.—The general impulse to prayer and thanksgiving can have been but partly satisfied by the limited opportunities of last Wednesday morning (and at the Cathedral on Thursday morning) necessarily arranged and announced at short notice. Services on the coming Sunday will doubtless be of a nature which will express what is in all our minds and hearts, and the undersigned feel sure they many speak for other congregations beside their own in inviting the attendance of their fellow citizens at the different places of worship.—We are, Sir,

Yours etc,

J. KIRK MACONACHIE,
Minister of the Union Church.
H. COPLEY MOYLE,
Chaplain of St. John's Cathedral.

admit I've a hazy recollection of the first part of the programme. I distinctly mind, though, o' a big hulking chap, with a gabled forehead and a face that might have been inwardly beautiful but was not distressingly so outside, accosting me and, amongst his general greetings, calling me "Bob." Now, if there's one thing I detest more than another, even at a peace celebration, it's that short title—though some folks seem to like it and have it introduced in their speeches. Well, this chap wanted to impress on me that if it hadn't been for his heart, he'd have been nearly half way to Kirees by this time and I could only suppose from the look of his general red, white and blue decorations that, even if his heart did miss one beat in three, he was on the winning side anyway and as good a patriot as the best of them. From the professional way he disposed of the froth in his tumbler, I reckon he must have a glass-blower to trade before he took to broadening his mind out East, but, to make a long story short, before he was through I felt like feeding him on some nice fresh arsenic, and kept hoping that someone would come along and assist the stranger to a farther clime.

Man, strategy's a fine thing when all's said and done. Given a fine polished mahogany counter and a brass rail for your foot, when it's tired, and a capspider handy, ye can get through a lot of strategy with the aid of a moist index finger and a few whisky slops. "Ye see the matchbox here's Paris and that mark here is the English Channel. Now if Toob had taken the line of this mark here and Haig had"—back and forward the battle raged for nearly four hours and Macpherson beside us w' his Union Jack under his arm and looking as if the only function of his head was for keeping his collar on....

But the recollection of you night makes me feel ill even now. All I've got to say, and I'm sure you'll say the last word, is that if Koch had as sore a head as I had the next day, it's a sheer wonder the war was ever finished this side of the Spring of 1925. Janet says the horrors of war's no eye confined to the battlefield, and mind ye for once I'm no misjudging her. But Lord, no matter how good a woman is, there are times when she just naturally rejects to rub it into a man if she knows his sore spot....

Aye, I never saw such a meeting and when one and all stood up to sing "God Save the King" I had to stop at the third line and was right glad I had my glasses on at the time. Janet never mentioned it though; her own handkerchief was working overtime, even if she did pretend it was hot and made me try to believe she was just fanning herself.

..... and winter is almost here, again. Janet says she saw a fur coat for the first time this morning.

Yours truly,

ROBT. MACWHITER.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

Major H. F. Wilkinson, the Controller of the Union Jack Club, will be sadly missed by the countless soldiers and sailors who benefited by his untiring efforts. For seven years he may be said almost literally to have "spent his life" at the club. He laboured unceasingly to make it the real home of the millions of service men passing to and from the various battle-fronts; and he was astonishingly successful. He was known to more sailors and soldiers than any other man; he made a habit of talking to all the members; he was always "there" and always accessible, early and late. Major Wilkinson will long be held in grateful and affectionate remembrance by five million members of the great institution for which he practically sacrificed his life.

The new English Dictionary is behind-hand with the part containing the words "stumer" and "stunt." "Stumer," in the sense of a cheque that is not met, has been used in English slang for at least 30 years, but its derivation is obscure. There is a word very closely resembling it, namely, "Sturmer," the name of a Suffolk village near Haverhill, whence went out to Tasmania offshoots of the Sturmer Pippin tree. About 25 years ago a cormorant on Esher Common was selling some sour windfall apples, wrapped up in paper. Meaning to imply that were Tasmanian Stummers, he announced them as "real stumers." He told the truth. "Stunt" is a word that is as worn out as "camouflage." It was greatly in favour in baseball circles before the war. Probably the noun means "a dodge for stopping the growth of anything," and generally "any clever dodge or trick."

A large bequest just left for endowment of resident canons at the Anglican pro-cathedral of St. George in Jerusalem recalls a grotesque episode of the war. When the Turks entered the war their authorities at Jerusalem were told that there were canons in St. George's Cathedral, and, mistaking "great gun" of the Church for artillery, they tore up the cathedral pavement, and excavated the entire edifice in a futile search for hidden ordnance. The sounds like a bad joke, but the truth of the story is vouched for by the Bishop (Dr. Molloy) and is corroborated by photographs.

"At the outbreak of war Germany," says Donald Macleod, in a letter to the Times, "owned about 5,000,000 gross tons of shipping, ranking second to Great Britain in point of tonnage. The volume of imports into Germany by sea in 1913 was not much less than the volume of imports into the United Kingdom—viz., 51,000,000, as against 55,000,000 tons. By their abuse of the system of control stations, the Central Powers had acquired an undisturbed advantage over the great British lines in the transatlantic emigrant traffic, and, taking the figures of 1913 as a basis for comparison, the two great German lines, the North-German Lloyd and the Hamburg American Line, were the largest carriers, accounting together for 41 per cent. of the total traffic."

"These lines had a clear geographical advantage in securing the new and growing emigrant traffic from Russia and Austria-Hungary and to the exploitation of this geographical advantage and their control stations is due the great expense of German shipping in the North Atlantic during the last thirty years. It is clear, therefore, that unless this question of control stations is settled as a condition of peace, it never will be settled at all. Can these things ever be again? Is the question in the minds of many shipping people to-day, who are endeavouring to look ahead through the fog of war. Do the German Government and the German people still imagine they can regain their lost economic freedom of the seas, as stated above, by further sacrifices of human life on land?"

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A. A. ALVES
Hongkong, 14th November, 1918

HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the STOCK EXCHANGE is CLOSED TO-DAY (FRIDAY) until MONDAY, 18th instant. By Order of the Committee, EDWARD J. M. RAYMOND, Secretary.
Hongkong, 15th November, 1918.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

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"ISLES OF ALOHA"

"ALOHA LAND"

"I MAY BE GONE"

"MY UKULELE GIRL"

"MORE CANDY"

"OVER THERE"

"OH! JOHNNY OH!"

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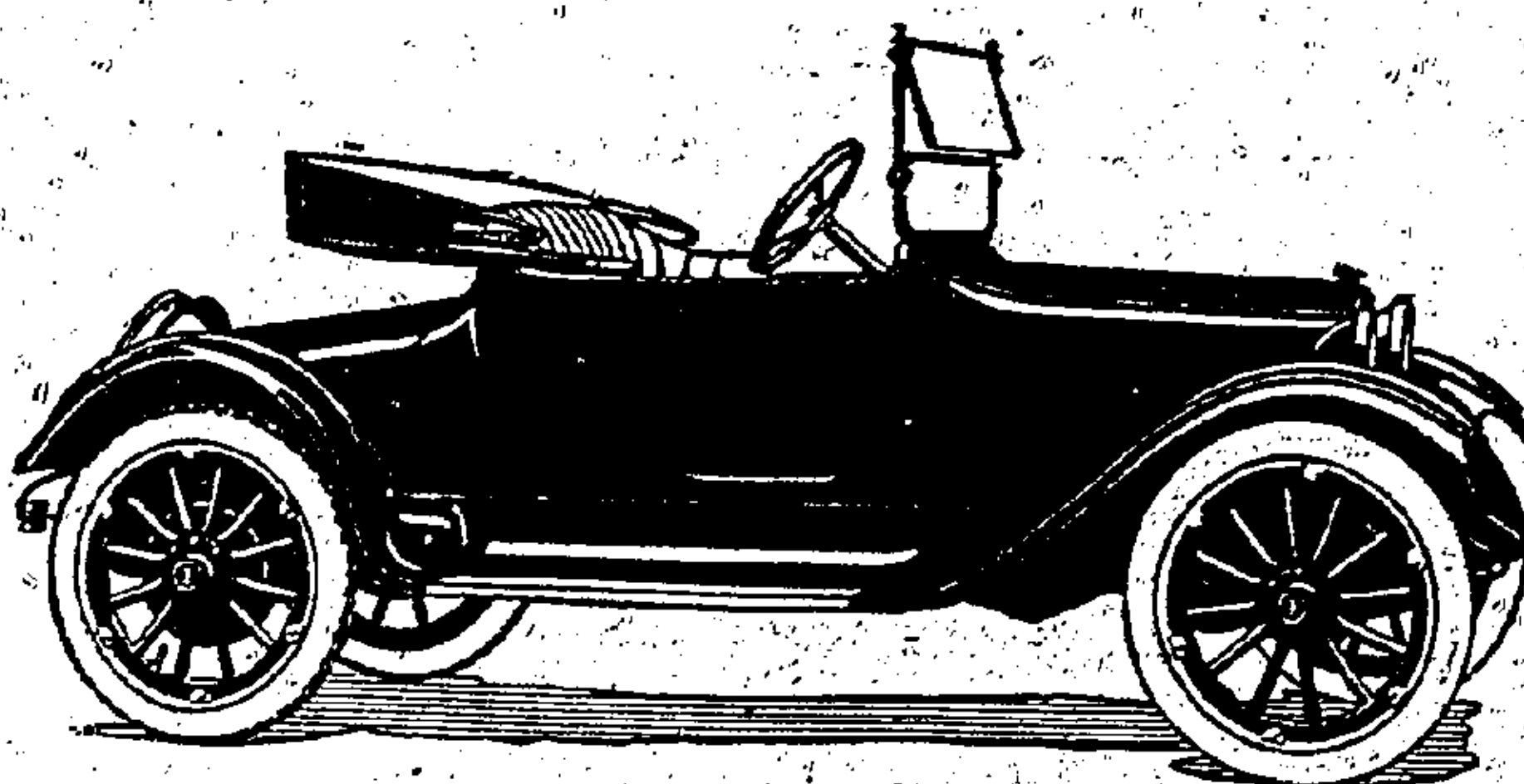
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A PRISONER OF WAR.

News from Hongkong Man.

In a letter received by Inspector B. G. McEwen from Inspector Millington, of the Sanitary Department, the latter, writing from Gleeson on August 4th, states that he is a prisoner of war, having been captured on March 22nd, after being out for forty eight hours. There were, he says, two officers and 53 men, the remains of the Company. In his letter, Inspector Millington says: "I may say we don't have such a gay time as those at Hongkong. I have had a go at mining and was not strong enough, so got sent back to the Lager. I am now in a sine foundry; it isn't so bad now that I am beginning to pick up again. I am 10 st. 3 lbs., so you can see what I am like. I am also receiving my food and biscuit parcels from Home, which are a god-send after waiting four months for them, also clothes, which are on the way from the regiment. I am patiently waiting for it all to finish and return again to Hongkong." The writer concludes by asking to be remembered to the members of the Sanitary and Gail staffs.

LITTLE BODIES AND BIG PAINS.

Teething Without Tears
Through Baby's Own Tablets.

The misery and pain that many babies suffer through teething time is expressed eloquently enough in fits of pitiful crying, fever, refusal of food, and diarrhoea—or perhaps constipation. Baby's Own Tablets—guaranteed to contain no opiates and to be perfectly harmless—act like magic, relieve pain, comfort baby and give rest to the mother, while teething progresses without tears.

Baby's Own Tablets, the Canadian children's remedy, are safe and pleasant for the youngest infant and the growing child. Besides being so helpful during the teething period they remove constipation, allay feverishness, cure colic, indigestion and worms. Obtained from chemists, also at 60 cents the vial, post free from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 98, Seabouen Road, Shanghai.

LEAGUE CRICKET.

University v. R. G. A.

The following will represent the University in the above match on Saturday the 16th instant at 2.15 p.m. on the Varsity Ground:—A. H. Ramjahn (Capt.), R. A. Ponsonby Kane, G. E. Marley, J. D. Wright, W. Gittins, D. K. Samy, S. G. Ank, T. E. Yeob, K. S. Lim, O. Chos, and T. L. Chesk.

SHAMEEN GERMANS.

Ordered to Leave by British Consul.

The following is an order issued by the local British Consulate General for the information of the Germans:—

The attention of enemy subjects is hereby drawn to King's regulation—China No. 8 dated November 2nd 1918, which is exhibited at this office and more particularly to article 3 the contents of which run as follows:—

All goods, merchandise and movable property of any description situated within the limits of a British Concession in China and belonging to or held or managed for or on behalf of an enemy shall be removed from such concession within one month after the commencement of these regulations. And upon default the Minister, in any case where it appears to him to be expedient to do so, may by order vest in the custodian any such goods merchandise and movable property (including any right whether local or equitable in or arising out of such goods, merchandise and movable property) that remain within the limits of a British Concession, or the right to transfer any such goods merchandise or movable property.

(Signed) JAMIESON,

Consul General.

H. B. M. Consulate General, Canton.

November 11, 1918.

Charge Withdrawn.

Two Chinese were charged on remand at the Police Court this morning, before Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, with committing a highway robbery. Sgt. Blackman prosecuted and Mr. M. W. Lo appeared for the defence. Sgt. Blackman said that he was instructed by the C.S.P. to withdraw the charge. Defendants were accordingly discharged.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED.—A few bright, energetic gentlemen, EUROPEAN or CHINESE to represent a FIRST-CLASS INSURANCE COMPANY. References required. Apply, giving particulars, to Box 1448 "Hongkong Telegraph."

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on **TUESDAY, 19th November, 1918.**

commencing at 11 a.m.

at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,

(For account of the concerned)

72 Pieces Chefoo Pungee Silk
(slightly stained by water)

On view from Monday, the 18th inst.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMBERT,
Auctioneer.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. S. N. Co.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

VESSELS despatched to the Undermentioned PORTS.

LONDON & BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG
COLOMBO, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI AND KOBE.

LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO,
BOMBAY, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

LONDON & BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG,
COLOMBO, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS,
FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING, ETC., apply to:—P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office
Hongkong, 1st April, 1917.P. L. Knight,
Acting Superintendent.CANADIAN PACIFIC
OCEAN SERVICES LIMITEDPACIFIC SERVICE
CANADA, UNITED STATES
AND EUROPE

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

— SAILING ON OR ABOUT —

from from from
HONGKONG NAGASAKI YOKOHAMA* Montague 15th Dec. (Dates to be fixed.)
* Key West
* Empress of Japan

* Not sailing from Hongkong and Shanghai.

* Freight Service Only.

Regular Mail, Passenger and Freight Services.
Excellent Accommodation. Moderate Rates.For particulars regarding passage rates, sailing times and reservation of accommodation, also literature of ships and descriptive literature apply to
P. D. SUTHERLAND,
SPECIAL AGENT, PASSENGER DEPARTMENT,
Phone 752.
HONGKONG.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APGAR LINE.

Regular Service Between
SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a fully qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,

Hongkong, Sept. 24, 1917.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

Operating the new First Class Steamers
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA,"
14,000 tons Each.Hongkong to San Francisco,
via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama and HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT.

The most Comfortable Route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong at noon.
S.S. "COLOMBIA" Dec. 4th.
S.S. "VENEZUELA" Dec. 31st.
S.S. "ECUADOR" Jan. 29th.These steamers have the most modern equipment including overhead electric fans and electric lighting ALL LOWER BERTHS & Large Comfortable Staterooms (all single and two berths only).
The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our First Consideration. Special care is given to the cuisine, and the attendance of passengers cannot be surpassed.
Tickets are interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Service, Ltd.

For further information, rates, literature, schedules etc., apply to—

Company's Office in
ALEXANDRA BUILDING,
Chater Road.

Telephone No. 141.

SHIPPING.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

Sailings from Hongkong subject to alteration.

Destination.	Steamer & Displacement.	Sailing Dates.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	*Yokohama Maru T. 12,341	{SUN., 17th Nov., at 11 a.m. *Tamba Maru T. 12,510 {SATUR., 7th Dec., at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	*Nikko Maru T. 9,600	{SATUR., 14th Dec., at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	*Tensho Maru T. 7,000 *Tama Maru T. 7,000	{TUESDAY, 19th Nov. {SATURDAY, 12th Dec.
LONDON OR LIVERPOOL VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID, CAPE TOWN, VIA MANILA, ZAMBANAGA, THURSDAY IS. TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, ADELPHY, SYDNEY, VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO AND PANAMA CANAL		
BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA		

* Omitting Shanghai after Moji.

* Wireless Telegraphy.

HONGKONG TO VICTORIA, B.C.—SEATTLE VIA MANILA, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND YOKOHAMA.

Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped passenger steamers "Fushimi Maru," "Suwa Maru," "Kashima Maru," and "Katori Maru," each of over 30,000 tons displacement.

* Suwa Maru MON., 25th Nov., at 11 a.m.
* Fushimi Maru THURS., 19th Dec., at 11 a.m.
* Omitting Manila Eastbound.For further information apply to
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
B. MORI, Manager.

Telephone Nos. 292 & 293.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE
VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Hongkong.
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	16th Nov. at noon
TOYO MARU	22,000	26th Nov.
SHINYO MARU	22,000	18th Dec.
KOREA MARU	20,000	17th Jan.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO, CHILE, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA AND IQUIQUE.
THENCE BY TRANS ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.
Steamers. Tons. Leave Hongkong.
KITO MARU 17,200 9th January.* Omitting San Francisco after Valparaiso.
* Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge.
For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply toT. DAIGO, Manager.
KING'S BUILDINGS.

Telephone Nos. 2374 & 2375.

JAVA PACIFIC LINE

OF THE
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LYN.Monthly Service between
NETH. INDIA, MANILA, HONGKONG & SAN FRANCISCOThe steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a fully qualified surgeon.
Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points to the United States of America and Canada.
For particulars of Freight and Passage apply to theJAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LYN.
General Managers,
York Buildings.

Telephone No. 1574.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO. LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.
"NANKING" "CHINA"
(15,000 tons, American Registry) (10,000 tons, American Registry)
SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR
SAN FRANCISCO
VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS & HONOLULU.
"NANKING" "CHINA"
January 9th, 1919. November 21st

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent,
Prince's Buildings, 100 House Street. Tel. 1934.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS.

TO
UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach the undersigned.

Steamers proceed via Cape of Good Hope.

Subject to change without notice.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,
General Agents.or to BEISS & Co. Canton
Hongkong, Jan. 2, 1917

SHIPPING.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail.
SHANGHAI	Yingchow	16th Nov. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Sinkiang	19th Nov. at noon
SHANGHAI	Kailong	21st Nov. at noon

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO.
Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amplest Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are Landing in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.Telephone No. 36.
Hongkong Nov. 14, 1918.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between
CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	To
Billiton	Java & Meas	in port	18th Nov.	Kobe, Y'hama
Schledyk	Java	23rd Nov.	30th Nov.	Saigon
Tjinhock	Java	24th Nov.	30th Nov.	Shanghai
Nias	Java	29th Nov.	1st Dec.	Saigon
Tjikini	Java	26th Nov.	1st Dec.	Shanghai

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
York Building. 115

Telephone No. 1574.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for first Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.
FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOSHOW AND RETURN.
(Occupying 8 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Haitan	A. E. Hodgins	15th Nov. at 1 p.m.
Haihong	J. W. Evans	22nd Nov. at 1 p.m.

FOR SWATOW.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,
General Managers.INDO-CHINA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—(Subject to Alteration.)

For	Steamship	On
MANILA	Loongsang	Fri., 15th Nov. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI via P'chow-Taisang	Sun., 17th Nov. at 4 p.m.	
SHANGHAI via Ningpo-Wingsang	Sun., 17th Nov. at 4 p.m.	
HAIPHONG	Taksang	Tues., 19th Nov. at 8 a.m.
MANILA	Fuchsang	Fri., 22nd Nov. at 3 p.m.
CALCUTTA LINE.—This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war, but at present a monthly service is maintained with Calcutta by the s.s. "KWAISANG" and "YIFIN" calling at Singapore and Penang. The former vessel has excellent passenger accommodation, is fitted with Electric Light and Fans, and carries a fully qualified surgeon.		
SINGAPORE LINE.—This vessel has excellent accommodation for first class passengers, and is fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and also carries a fully qualified surgeon.		
SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every two days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.		
MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.		
HAIPHONG LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Haiphong by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.		
Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kadal, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Dato.		
TIENTSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin calling at Weihaiwei and Chiao.		

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
General Managers.

Telephone No. 215.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.

BANKERS AND FORWARDERS.

ESTABLISHED—1841.

HEAD OFFICE—65 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS—U. S. \$25,000,000.00.

LONDON OFFICES—84, QUEEN STREET, E. C.

6, Haymarket, S. W.

11, Elbury Street, S. W.

Branches & Agencies—throughout the world.

General Banking and Foreign Exchange.

We maintain Foreign Trade and Travel Bureaus.

American Business a Specialty.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Difference in Times for
Building of Same Ship.

Among the merchant ships completed during the month of August were a number of the "B" type of standard steamers. These vessels are 5,100 tons gross or 8,100 deadweight, 400ft. long, 58ft. broad, 31ft. deep, 25ft. draft, 2,500 h.p., with a speed of 11 knots. The following chart shows the times taken by different shipyards in the construction of this type of vessel:

From laying	From keel	From keel to launch	From keel to completion
Belfast	23 weeks	24 weeks	
Stockton	31	41	
Sunderland	33	43	
South Shields	37	47	
Hull	37	47	
Sunderland	34	44	
Glasgow	45	54	
	45	55	
	47	55	

South America's German ships.

Curiously enough, although most of the German ships that were sheltering in South American ports are gradually being re-commissioned under other flags, of course, not one of the States in question has obtained the services of one of them. As a matter of fact, Argentina and Chile are now, as it happens, the only two countries in that part of the world that have any Hun tonnage to dispose of at present, and there are now signs that they will not much longer be in a position to claim even that privilege. Brazil has, after repair, chartered all her ex-German vessels to France and the Lloyd Brasileiro; Uruguay has taken similar action in regard to the Hun tonnage lying at Monte Video and other ports, the American Shipping Board, having agreed to pay all insurance and expenses connected with the running of the eight steamers of about 4,000 tons gross, just taken over, the amount being estimated at about 45¢ per ton deadweight per month, and a somewhat similar agreement has also been concluded between the Peruvian and United States Government.

Dry Docks for the States.

Despite their progress in shipbuilding, the United States authorities have shown little disposition to build dry docks, of the floating or excavated type. In fact, were a big liner to meet with serious accident on the other side of the Atlantic the problem of repairing her would present some difficulty. She, of course, might be taken to Canadian waters, where a mammoth graving dock is now approaching completion at Quebec. It will be nearly 1,300 feet long, 120 feet wide and 45 feet deep, exceeding the length of the Gloucester Dock, Liverpool, by 130 feet. And similar structures are to be provided at Halifax, N.S., and Vancouver, B.C. The Americans are, however, waking up, and three docks, 1,000 feet, and 50 feet, are to be erected at Philadelphia, whilst one with a length of 1,750 feet has been planned for San Francisco. Others, it is understood, are being built in the Panama Canal zone, at Charleston, New York, and Boston.

Standard Uniform.

The Board of Trade announce that the Order in Council authorising the Standard Uniform for the Mercantile Marine can be purchased at the price of 1d. a copy through any bookseller, or directly from H.M. Stationery Office, Imperial House, Kingsway, London, W.C. 2; 37, Peter Street, Manchester; 1, St. Andrew's crescent, Cardiff; 23, Park Street, Edinburgh; and from E. Ponsonby, Ltd., 115, Grafton Street, Dublin. This Order in Council contains detailed particulars of the uniform which has been approved by His Majesty the King. It is an offence under Defence of Regulation for any unauthorised person to wear the uniform, or any uniform as nearly resembling it as to be calculated to deceive; or for any person falsely to represent himself to be a person to be entitled to wear the uniform. The designs of the standard buttons and cap badge are registered under the Patents and Designs Act, 1907, and articles to which those designs are applied can only be manufactured and sold under licence granted by the registered proprietors, namely, the Board of Trade.

FOR

HEATHER DAY

29th Nov.

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29th Nov.

WE ARE INDEBTED TO

THE KAISER

All Hongkong knows what Heather Day is and what it came into being for. We know that it exists to save, not to sacrifice; to cure, not to kill; to relieve suffering, not to inflict pain.



But we did not know anything of Heather Day or the institutions it supports till His Imperial All Highest Majesty the Kaiser turned his guns, his poison gas and his flame throwers on peaceful mankind. It was this that brought Heather Day into existence and for Heather Day with its pleasurable opportunities of giving generously to the noblest of causes we are indebted to the Kaiser. Its the only good service he has done so far.

29th Nov.

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29th Nov.

BUY ST. ANDREW'S WAR BOND TICKETS.

The "Three Castles" Virginia Cigarettes

MAGNUMS

It's the same sweet "Three Castles" Virginia Cigarette you have always smoked, made in a larger size.

Ask for the
Magnum size

"The larger
Cigarette with
a Pedigree"



This advertisement is issued by the British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd.

NOTICES.

ASAHI BEER.



MASSAGE HALL
4, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
DUDDALL STREET.
MR. T. TAKAYE,
MR. MORITA.
CERTIFICATED MASSAGEURS
FEDERATION TRAINED BY THREE OCEAN HOTELS
IN JAPAN.

POST OFFICE.

The parcel post service to Cuba is suspended.

In the case of Mails closing before 9 a.m. Registration closes at 5 o'clock on the previous evening.

It is notified that all restrictions as to the use of wireless telegraphy by Merchant Vessels on the China Station have been abolished.

Registered and Parcel Mails close 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated.

Until further notice parcels for civil addresses in the provinces of Udine, Vicenza, Treviso, Padua, Venice and Belluno in Italy will not be accepted for transmission unless posted under the British War Office Permit.

OUTWARD MAILS.

TO-MORROW.

Bangkok—Per YUSHUN, 16th Nov. 8 a.m.

Japan via Nagasaki, Honolulu, Canada, United States, Central & South America, & Europe via San Francisco—Per VON DEL, 16th Nov. Reg. 1.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

Shanghai & N. China—Per Nagasaki, Honolulu, Canada, United States, Central & South America, and Europe via San Francisco—Per FIBERIA M., 16th Nov. Reg. 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

Shanghai & N. China—Per YINGCHOW, 16th Nov. 2 p.m.

Ningpo, Fuzhou and North China—Per WINGKANG, 16th Nov. 5 p.m.

Swatow, Foochow, Shanghai & N. China—Per TAIKANG, 16th Nov. 5 p.m.

SUNDAY, 17th November.

Shanghai N. China, & Japan via Kobe—Per YOKOHAMA MARU, 17th Nov. 9 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Keelung—Per KAIJO MARU, 17th Nov. 9 a.m.

Japan via Kobe—Per BILITON, 17th Nov. 9 a.m.

TUESDAY, 19th November.

Shanghai & N. China—Per SINKIANG, 19th Nov. 11 a.m.

THURSDAY, 21st November.

Shanghai & N. China—Per KAIFONG, 21st Nov. 11 a.m.

FRIDAY, 22nd November.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per HAIHONG, 22nd Nov. 1 p.m.

Philippine Islands—Per YUENKANG, 22nd Nov. 3 p.m.

TUESDAY, 26th November.

Shanghai & N. China—Per Nagasaki, Canada, United States, Central & South America, & Europe via Canada—Per AFRICA, 26th Nov. Reg. 11.45 a.m. Letters 12.30 p.m.

ENTERTAINMENT

VICTORIA THEATRE.

Nov. 14th, 15th, 16th & 17th.

9.15 P.M. PERFORMANCE.

"THE HOUSE OF HATE"

Episodes 3 and 4

"MAX LINDER"

in

"MAX COMES ACROSS"
Booking at ANDERSON'S.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER AND SURVEYOR.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

MONDAY the 18th November, 1918.

commencing at 11 a.m.

at the Grand Hotel, Queen's Road.

The Whole of the Furniture,

comprising:—

Double and single iron bedsteads, teak wardrobes with mirrors, marble top washstands, teak toilet tables, easy chairs, couches, tables etc., etc.

Lavatory basins, urinals, enamelled baths etc., etc.

Dining room furniture and bar fittings.

Electric ceiling fans, lights and fittings.

Also

1 Full sized English Billiard Table.

On view from Thursday, the 14th inst.

Catalogue will be issued.

Terms: Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

WEDNESDAY,

the 20th November, 1918

commencing at 11 a.m.

at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

The Engine and Boilers

salvaged from the s.s. "HONGKONG"

now lying at the following place.

Engine at No. 400 Canton Road.

Boilers next to Kwong Cheong Hing's Shipyard, Cheung Sha Wan.

Terms: Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

A DINNER DANCE will be held on SATURDAY 16th November.

A SPECIAL MENU will be served in the GRILL ROOM and MAIN DINING ROOM at \$3.50 and \$2.50 per head respectively.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor, by Charles Maurice Wilson, at 11, Ice House Street, in the City of Victoria, Hongkong.